BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
GENERAL ENGLISH COURSES

INTERMEDIATE II

1. Interchange 2 Fifth Edition – Units 9-16
2. Interchange 2 Workbook – Units 9-16
3. YADYOK Supplementary Material (Reading + Grammar + Vocabulary) provided for each student
4. Interchange 2 Video Activity Book
5. Any other material considered to be suitable for the students

WEEKLY SCHEDULE

WEEK	UNIT	NOTES
1	9	
2	10	
3	10, 11	
4	11, 12	
5	12	The first exam, which covers units 9 - 12, is to be given during the 30th hour.
6	13	
7	14	
8	15	
9	15, 16	
10	16	The final exam, which covers units 9 - 16, is to be given during the 59th hour.

Unit 9

READING

A. Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups.

1. A woman called Elizabeth Israel died in 2003 at the age of 128. How do you think Israel lived in order to reach the age of 128?
2. Do you know a healthy elderly person? What does this person do to stay healthy?
3. In general, do you have healthy or unhealthy habits? Explain.

B. Read the text and answer the questions.

LONG LIFE

1 and more just lucky? Or are there factors? Since 1950, there has been a rise in centenarians, and the number of 100-year-olds and over has doubled each decade[1]. In 2000, there were 167,000 centenarians, and by 2050 that number may reach 3.3 million. One million of these will be in Japan, and more than 450,000 will be in the United States.

Three Long-Living Groups

2 Researchers have tried to discover the secrets of a healthy long life. National Geographic journalist Dan Buettner traveled the world to find the "hot spots" of longevity[2]. He selected three groups of long-living people with the aim of observing their lifestyle habits. These are the inhabitants of the mountain villages of Sardinia, the island of Okinawa, and the Seventh-Day Adventists. The Seventh-Day Adventists is a Christian religious group in California. The study shows that the long-living seniors in each place share key lifestyle habits.

3 On Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, more men live to be 100 plus than anywhere else in the world. Some scientists believe that a healthy, relaxing lifestyle without stress explains their long lives. They keep a social network of friends all their life. Most Sardinian males do physically hard farm work alongside their spouses. Typically, they drink red wine and eat cheese. Other experts say that long life is a typical feature of Sardinian families.

4 On the Japanese island of Okinawa, there are four times as many centenarians as in the United States. Their low-calorie diet of miso that is a thick paste made from soybeans, whole-grain rice, vegetables, and soy play a role in longevity. Okinawans also eat small amounts of food and they don't smoke. In addition, researchers found that in Okinawa, what they share is that they have daily physical activity. They work all their life, live alone, and keep lifelong friends.

5 Dr. Gary Fraser directed the Adventist Health Study and followed 34,000 Californian Seventh-Day Adventists for 12 years. On average, Adventist men lived 7.3 years longer than other Californians. Adventist women lived 4.4 years longer. Vegetarian Adventist men and women had even greater longevity, with up to 10 more years than the average Californian. 48 percent of male vegetarians and 60 percent of female vegetarians in this group lived to age 85. Overall, in the United States, 20 percent of men and 39 percent of women live to age 85.

6 Fraser found that simple lifestyle behaviors helped to have a long life. The seniors never smoked and they exercised regularly. Besides, they had a vegetarian diet that included nuts and beans four times a week. One-hundred-year-olds were active and energetic. They enjoyed life, family relationships, and relatively good health. They have

[1] **decade**: a period of ten years
[2] **longevity**: long life

lifelong friends. During the next decade, we may discover many more secrets of longevity. Some scientists believe that technology and research will help people live to the age of 125 and older.

C. Check the groups that have these healthy habits.

Healthy Habits	**SARDINIANS**	**OKINAWANS**	**ADVENTISTS**
don't smoke	✓	✓	✓
keep lifelong friends			
eat small amounts of food			
eat a lot of cheese			
eat plenty of vegetables			
keep physically active			

D. Answer the following questions.

1. When did the number of centenarians start to double every ten years?

   _____

2. Why did Dan Buettner choose three communities?

   _____

3. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the long lifetime of men on Sardinia?
   a. stress-free lifestyle
   b. physical work
   c. red wine and cheese
   d. family life

4. Are the sentences below True (T) or False (F)?
   a. _____ The number of centenarians in the United States is less than the number of centenarians on Okinawa.
   b. _____ Centenarians on the island of Okinawa live with their crowded families.

5. The Adventist study shows that in the USA, _____ percent of men live to age 85, but _____ percent of Vegetarian Adventist men live to this age.

6. What kind of diet do Adventist people follow?

   _____

GRAMMAR

A. Complete this exercise with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Peter: Hi, Tom. What 1) _____ (you/do)?
Tom: Oh, hi. I 2) _____ (study) for my exams. What about you? How 3)_____ (it/go)?
Peter: We 4) _____ (have) a great time at Drew's house last Sunday. Why 5) _____ (you/not come)?
Tom: I had to study for my Spanish test.
Peter: We 6) _____ (watch) an awesome movie.
Tom: Yeah? What is it about?
Peter: It is a science fiction movie about a kid. He 7) _____ (travel) back to his parents' high school days. He 8) _____ (change) his own future. At the end, his parents.....
Tom: Wait! Don't tell me. If you 9) _____ (tell) me the ending, you 10) _____ (spoil) it for me. I 11) _____ (want/see) it myself.
Peter: OK. But you should really watch the movie. We 12) _____ (watch) it together if you 13) _____ (want).
Tom: Oh really, that 14) _____ (sound) really good.
Peter: I may watch it one more time. When 15) _____ (you/be) free?
Tom: Actually, I 16) _____ (take) my last exam next Thursday. We 17)_____ (meet) on Friday night if you 18) _____ (like). I 19)_____ (visit) my parents next weekend after the exams 20)_____ (finish). Before that, we 21) _____ (have) some fun.
Peter: Sure.
Tom: So you really liked the film I guess.
Peter: That's true. It also reminded me of my high school years. Do you remember those days? We 22)_____ (use to/watch) a lot of movies. After the school ended, we 23)_____ (use to/go) to the seaside and walk for hours. It 24)_____ (be) fun. The seaside 25) _____ (not use to/be) as crowded as it is nowadays. Anyways. Getting back to your exam, how 26)_____ (you/do) on the Spanish test?
Tom: I failed. I 27) _____ (make) a lot of mistakes and I 28)_____ (not answer) half of the questions. I think I 29)_____ (fail) at the end of this semester.

Peter: No, you still have two months before the semester ends. If you 30) _____ (start) studying more, you 31) _____ (pass) this course easily this semester.

Tom: That's easy for you to say. You 32) _____ (get / always) A.

Peter: Sometimes I don't. It (33) _____ (not be/always) true. I can't get A if I 34) _____ (not study) hard.

Tom: I suppose you're right.

B. This is a list of superstitions in England. Match these superstitions to the right endings.

1. If you open an umbrella inside the house, _____
2. If you walk under a ladder, _____
3. If you open an umbrella in fine weather, _____
4. If a girl catches the bride's bouquet after the wedding, _____
5. If you break a mirror, _____
6. If you see a four-leaf clover, _____
7. If the palm of your right hand is itchy, _____
8. If the palm of your left hand is itchy, _____

a. you will have bad luck.
b. it will bring rain.
c. you will have good luck.
d. you will lose some money.
e. it will bring misfortune for the household.
f. you will have bad luck for seven years.
g. you will get some money.
h. she will be the next to marry.

C. Complete the sentences about some superstitions in Turkey. You can add two more extra sentences.

1. If you knock on wood three times, _____.
2. If you say anything 40 times, _____.
3. If you pour a glass of water out onto the road behind someone who travels _____ _____.
4. If you hand another person a knife or scissors directly, _____ _____.
5. _____.
6. _____

D. There are some situations in the box below. Write sentences using the "If conditional" structure. You may form questions and ask your partner by using the "What will you do if…. *or* What will happen if ……" structures.

1. You will not clean your house for two months.
2. You will see an immigrant begging for money in the street.
3. A shop assistant will give you too much change.
4. Someone near you in the cinema will make a lot of noise.
5. You will receive bad service in a restaurant.
6. You will feel hungry at night.
7. You will be locked out of your home.
8. You feel sleepy during the day.

1. If I don't clean_____

2. If I see _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

E. Answer the following questions using the correct structure.

1. Who used to be your hero when you were young?

_____

2. Which food didn't you use to like as a child?

_____

3. What favorite toy did you use to have when you were a child?

_____

4. What music did you use to like when you were a teenager?

_____

VOCABULARY

Read the following text about the life of a Chinese student. Use the words/phrases given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

From Adolescent to Adult

Fei is an only child and lives with her family in Shanghai. She is studying law at Jiaotong University and she will turn eighteen in a few weeks. You will read about her life below.

get into	**degree**	**living**
receive	**part-time**	**high-paying**

'My first goal is to earn a(n) 1) _____ from university. After graduation, I want to go to England to study marketing and then I will come back and find a good job. After I find a good job, I am sure I will have a(n) 2) _____ job. If I 3) _____ a good salary, I can earn a(n) 4) _____ and live comfortably. China is changing and you can get rich now in China if you work hard.

exist	**experience**	**stressed**	**multiple**	**earn**
tired	**driverless**	**non-polluting**	**virtual**	

Career is really important in China so I'd like to get a lot of work 5) _____ when I am earning money. I can find better jobs with a good CV. In addition, I don't want to work in the same company all the time, I prefer to work at 6) _____ workplaces.

I also want to do more travelling although I know it is really tiring. I can't even imagine how much time people spent in the past going to places far away. But technology develops fast; we may travel in 7) _____ cars before I graduate and we will not get so 8) _____ because of driving too long. Also, maybe in the future, cars will not 9) _____ and people will travel by means of a new technology. I really like travelling but I can't go anywhere now because I don't have enough money. But I know many places because I sometimes use 10) _____ travel tools on my computer and travel to many places online.

Travelling is good but I have to take care of my parents too. They're going to retire soon. I don't want them to feel 11) _____ because of financial problems after retirement. They've given me a good life and I have to do the same for them. This is the way things are in China and it should be the same everywhere.

a bunch of	**hang out**	**get in shape**
fall	**attract**	**jealous**

In my plans, there is also marriage. Before I get married, of course, I want to 12)_____ in love. In China, when you get married, you're now allowed to have two children. Anyway, at the moment it's all a dream because I'm single.

In my free time, I like reading stories on the Internet. I also like reading fashion magazines like Vogue. When I see the fashion models, I sometimes feel 13) _____ of their appearance so I've joined a gym because I'd like to 14) _____. My favourite pass time activity is to go shopping with friends. There are 15) _____ shopping malls in my city. We usually 16) _____ at the café in the mall with my friends. We don't have much money but it's fun to look in the windows and think about what we're going to buy when we are rich.'

Unit 10

READING

A. Discuss the following questions.

1. What do you think makes employees happy with their job?
2. What kind of benefits would you like to have in your workplace other than a pay rise?

B. Now, read the text and answer the questions.

JOB SATISFACTION

1 Many people spend most of their time at work, so they want to enjoy their time in the office as much as they can. Happy employees are motivated, loyal and productive. They are also satisfied. Employee satisfaction is essential to a company's overall success; that's why, it is necessary to offer benefits that excite and inspire staff. Because big salaries and large bonuses aren't always enough to keep employees happy, some companies are now offering their staff exciting and unusual **perks**.

2 A software company in Los Angeles, USA, for example, has built a number of on-site[1] facilities for its employees. Staff can visit the hairdresser's, leave their cars at the car wash, and their clothes at the dry-cleaner's for free. There's also an on-site restaurant that serves free **gourmet** meals 24 hours a day.

3 Another software company in the USA has offered other benefits to its employees. When employees of this San Francisco-based software company need a break, they go to the games room. Here, they can play video games, pool or table tennis. Alternatively, staff members can take part in outdoor activities, like basketball or tennis. The employees say that as their work environment is very **pleasant**, they often wouldn't like to go home.

4 Many companies also organize **outings** for their staff. Once, a US supermarket chain took all its employees white-water rafting. And, in the UK, a mobile phone company organized a special end-of-year concert for its 17,000 employees. Some of the biggest rock bands in the UK played at the concert and staff members had the opportunity to meet the performers.

5 Some companies offer their staff members slightly more unusual perks. For example, a US insurance firm gives all its employees the day off on their birthday, as well as a gift of $100. **It** also offers on-site golf lessons and yoga classes, and there are even meditation rooms for staff members to enjoy some quiet time. Many employees **consider** this company to be such a wonderful place to work that they don't even dream of looking for a job anywhere else.

6 As you can see, there are many other ways to reward workers besides financially. These ways motivate employees more than a pay rise. It seems that providing benefits is both inexpensive and highly motivating for the employees.

[1] **on-site:** at the place where a business or activity happens

C. Look at the underlined words in the text and match them with their meanings a-g.

1. perks	_____	a. trips or short journeys usually lasting for a day
2. gourmet	_____	b. think about something in a particular way
3. pleasant	_____	c. food of high quality and often expensive
4. outings	_____	d. nice, enjoyable
5. consider	_____	e. things you receive besides your salary

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is important for a company to be successful

_____

2. Why do some firms offer their personnel different perks?

_____

3. Why don't the employees of the software company in San Francisco want to leave their workplace?

_____

4. What are the two examples given in the text for outdoor activities?

_____ and _____

5. What benefits does an American company give its staff on their birthdays?

_____ and _____

6. What does "**it**" refer to in paragraph 5?

_____

GRAMMAR

Gerunds; short responses			
Positive sentences with gerunds	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Other verbs or phrases followed by gerunds**
I love working with kids. I hate speaking in public. I'm good at cooking. I can speak English fluently.	So do I. So do I. So am I. So can I.	I don't. Really? I like it. Oh, I'm not. Oh, I can't.	like enjoy be interested in
Negative sentences with gerunds			
I don't mind working hard. I'm not good at managing my time. I can't stand waiting for buses.	Neither do I. Neither am I. Neither can I.	I do. Well, I am. Oh, I don't mind it.	

A. You will read two conversations between colleagues in two different offices. Complete the conversations using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets. Choose one of the statements in the box for the blanks with an asterisk (*). Use each statement in the box ONCE.

Office 1

Neither can I.	Neither am I.	Neither do I.	So do I.	So am I.

DANIEL: Hey Jack. How is your day going?

JACK: I am about to finish the project. How about you?

DANIEL: (1)*_____. I'm about to finish for the day. I have one more task to do, but I want to take a break first.

JACK: (2)* _____. Let's have something to drink. Did you have to work with Jake on that project?

DANIEL: Unfortunately, yes. He is so careless and slow. I (3) _____ (hate/work) with slow people in these projects.

JACK: Oh my god! I feel so sorry for you.

DANIEL: Don't remind me. I'm just glad it's over. I (4) _____ (not be good at/tolerate) these people.

JACK: Yeah. (5)* _____. I remember when I worked on the data conversion tool with him. Everything he did, I had to re-do. I (6) _____ (not stand/work) with careless people.

DANIEL: (7)* _____. The same thing happened to me. It took me longer because I had to re-do everything he did. That really annoyed me.

JACK: Next time the manager wants me to do a project with him, I'm going to tell him that I will do it myself. I (8) _____ (not mind/hurt) the feelings of such people.

DANIEL: (9)* _____. That's a good idea. Hopefully, the manager will realize how useless he is.

JACK: Exactly. If you're not busy, you can do my work.

DANIEL: Ha ha! I have got enough to do.

JACK: Yeah. I'm just kidding.

DANIEL: All right dude. I should finish my work. I'll talk to you later.

Office 2

Well, I do.	Neither do I.	Neither am I.	Really? I'm not.

RYAN: How is your day going?

JOHN: The same as usual. Well, you know I (1) _____ (not like/work) hard.

RYAN: (2)* _____. I'm getting sick of work. Why don't you find another job?

JOHN: Well, I thought about it, but if I work two more years, I get a good pension. I can't give that up. Anyway, this job is boring, but at least it's easy. I (3) _____ (not mind/do) the same things if it is easy.

RYAN: (4)* _____. I think it is a waste of time. But you've been here for eight years. You have something to stay for. I've only been here for two years. I don't want to work like this for another two years. I want to gain more experience in other areas. I (5)_____ (be interested in/work) in the management department, actually.

JOHN: (6)* _____. I have no interest in it. Have you ever talked to the boss? Maybe you can go into management.

RYAN: They usually want a person with an MBA degree or a person willing to work 80 hours a week. I (7) _____ (not be good at/work) long hours.

JOHN: (8)* _____. I have never wanted to work in management. It takes too much time. I have a family that I want to spend time with. But you're single. You can try your chance. And you say you (9) _____ (enjoy/work) in that position.

RYAN: You have a point. I'll see what my options are. Hopefully the manager will help me out with my career.

JOHN: She's pretty cool about that. Just be honest with her.

RYAN: That sounds good. Thanks for the advice.

JOHN: No problem. Good luck.

Clauses with because
I'd make a good teacher because I'm very patient. I could be a pilot because I like flying very much. I wouldn't want to be a nurse because I can't stand the sight of blood. I could never be a lawyer because courtrooms make me nervous.

B. The following are young people describing their dream jobs Read the paragraphs and complete the statements below them by giving a reason for each according to the information given in the texts. You can also do it in pairs.

1. **Christian:** As far as I can remember, I have always wanted to become a medical doctor. More specifically, a cardiologist. I love the thought of saving a person's life. The road to becoming a doctor is a long process, but it is worth it in the end.
   She would make _____because
_____.

2. **Johnny:** I do not have a dream job, but there is a job I would like to try. I would like to try being a band director because I am good at teaching music. I'm in a band so it would be a good challenge.
   He could be_____.

3. **Sandra:** My dream job is to be a professional chef. I would like to own my own restaurant and to be my own boss. I can cook finger licking meals. Many of my friends would like to eat my exquisite food. I think I would be happy while doing what I love most, cooking.
   She would make _____.

4. **Diana:** In the fifth grade, I was in a choir. I learned to love classical and opera music, and I have dreamed of becoming an opera singer ever since. But the only job I can never do is being an opera singer. My voice sounds terrible when I sing alone.
   She could never be _____.

5. **Charlie:** I can work as a soldier in the army so that I can serve my country. I think everybody should protect the rights we have today.
   He wouldn't mind _____.

6. **Maria:** When I was a child, I wanted to be a nurse at a hospital and give the doctors the tools when they operate. But now, I know that I can't work as a nurse because I can't stand seeing ill people all the time. I am sure I would feel sick every day.
   She wouldn't want to be
_____.

7. **Andrea:** I've always wanted to be a lawyer because I like to argue with people. If I become a lawyer, I know I will make my family proud and I know I will achieve all my goals in life.

   The best job for him is_____.

VOCABULARY

Read the following job interview. Use the words/phrases given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

deadlines	**disorganized**	**level-headed**	**co-workers**
dealing with	**acceptable**	**realized**	**punctuality**
creative	**impatient**	**efficient**	**generous**
decisions	**leading**	**agree**	

Interviewer: Hello, Mrs. Stevens. My name is Jane Philips. I'm the personnel director.
Applicant: I'm pleased to meet you.
Interviewer: Please have a seat.
Applicant: Thank you.
Interviewer: According to your resume, you have several years of office experience.
Applicant: Yes. I have over ten years' experience. I am experienced in 1) _____ all kinds of work-related problems emerging among employees. I supervised a team in my last position.
Interviewer: Very nice. Could you please tell me about your qualifications.
Applicant: I'm proficient in many computer programs. I have excellent interpersonal skills. I can say that I am good at managing risks so I am a/an 2) _____ person with experience in this area. I am calm even in difficult situations and I can make good 3) _____.
Interviewer: I see. Can you tell me about your strengths?
Applicant: Well, 4) _____ is very important to me. I always arrive early and complete my work on time. I am good at meeting 5) _____ as I think time management is very important. People can get 6) _____ easily and they can't plan their steps and organize well, especially while working on a project. I think a time-management system allows people to list all their duties. Also, I consider myself to be a team-player. I like to work with other people and I am good at 7) _____ a team. And, I am a very 8) _____ person. I can do tasks successfully without wasting time.
Interviewer: What about your weaknesses?
Applicant: Of course, everybody has some weaknesses. Sometimes I can become 9)_____ and I can't wait for a long time if people do not finish their jobs on time. But I am working on it.
Interviewer: I see that you have excellent references. So, why are you leaving your current job?
Applicant: Well, it has been a great experience working at that company for the past three years. But I have 10) _____ that I am ready for a change. I have learnt a great deal from my current employers and 11) _____. I think this is the right time for a change.
Interviewer: I see. Do you have any questions about the position?
Applicant: Can you tell me about the benefits you offer?
Interviewer: Sure. We provide full medical and dental coverage, a pension plan, and a three-week holiday per year.
Applicant: That's very 12) _____. When is the position available?

Interviewer: We hope that the successful applicant can start at the beginning of next month. We'll finish our interviews tomorrow and make a decision by the weekend. We'll contact you next week.
Applicant: Thank you very much. It's been a pleasure meeting you. I hope to hear from you soon.
Interviewer: Thank you for coming in to see us, Mrs. Stevens.

Unit 11

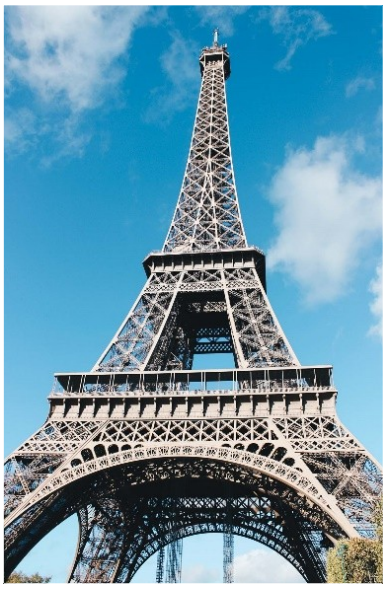
READING

A. Discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever been to Paris?
2. Do you know when the Eiffel Tower was built?
3. Why do you think the Eiffel Tower was built?
4. Besides being a tourist attraction, what other purposes does the Eiffel Tower serve?
5. Do you think the Eiffel Tower is an attractive monument?

B. Now read the text and answer the questions.

The Eiffel Tower



1 The Eiffel Tower is located in Paris, France. It was constructed between 1887 and 1889 to be the entrance way to the 1889 World's Fair and to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution. The tower was opened to visitors on May 6, 1889. It was the world's tallest structure for over 41 years until the Chrysler Building was built in New York City in the 1930s.

2 Gustave Eiffel's design was chosen unanimously[1] from among 700 designs in the World's Fair design competition. However, many Parisians, especially artists, did not like his design and protested the tower's construction. They thought it would be an **eyesore**, but once it was built, most Parisians soon loved the tower.

3 The tower is made of iron and weighs over 7,000 tons. It was an unusual design for its time. Many of the scientific principles used in its design and construction are still used to construct modern **skyscrapers**. Over 60 tons of paint are applied to it every seven years to keep it from rusting.

4 It is over 1,000 feet (324 metres) tall, from the ground to the tip of the antenna at its top. It is possible to climb to the top, but there are 1,665 steps. There are also elevators to take visitors to the top platform where there is a panoramic view of Paris. The original elevators, now computerized, are still used.

5 The construction of the Eiffel Tower took two years, two months and five days. It was constructed to remain in place for just 20 years, but thanks to its antenna, it was not **demolished** in 1909. Telegraph companies were using it at the time, and since then, it has become part of France's communication system, including its radio and television services. In 2000, a new lighting system was **installed** and a nightly light show has added to its attraction for both Parisians and tourists. It takes 20,000 light bulbs to make the tower sparkle at night. The energy-saving bulbs are switched on for five minutes, every hour, on the hour.

6 The tower has also become a symbol of Paris. It is the most recognized monument in Europe and many people think it is an architectural **masterpiece**. Over 250 million people have visited it since May of 1889. Today the tower welcomes almost 7 million people a year. This means that it is the most visited and paid-for monument in the world.

[1] **unanimously:** by everyone in a particular group

C. Vocabulary Review: Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.

____ 1. eyesore	a) destroy
____ 2. skyscraper	b) place, put in something for use
____ 3. demolish	c) tall building
____ 4. install	d) something unpleasant or ugly to look at
____ 5. masterpiece	e) something made with very great skill

D. Choose the correct word from the left column above to complete the following sentences. (You may have to pluralize some nouns or change a verb tense.)

1. That painting is a _____. It is worth millions of dollars.
2. Technicians from the telephone company are coming to _____a new phone line today.
3. Some people think that a wind turbine is a real _____ because they find it ugly.
4. The restaurant is at the top of one of the big downtown _____. As the building is very tall, there is a great view.
5. Many buildings were _____in the last earthquake.

E. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F.

1. The Eiffel Tower is the world's tallest building. _____

2. A lot of Parisians thought the tower was ugly when it was first constructed. _____

3. Most of the scientific principles of the design of the tower are still used today. _____

4. The original elevators in the tower were all replaced. _____

5. The tower was planned to be destroyed in 1909. _____

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the Eiffel Tower built? Write one reason.

   _____

2. Where was this design chosen?

   _____

3. Why is the Eiffel Tower painted every seven years?

   _____

4. What part of the Eiffel Tower stopped the destruction of it in 1909?

   _____

5. How many people have seen the Eiffel Tower since its construction?

_____

GRAMMAR

A. Read the following textbook article. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Animated movies have changed a lot over the last 100 years. Today, Winsor McCay 1) _____ (consider) the father of animation. In the early 1900s, McCay 2)_____ (animate) his films by himself. He 3) _____ (draw) every picture separately and asked photographers to take pictures of his drawings, one at a time. Hundreds of photographs 4)_____ (need) to make a one-minute film. Sometimes it 5) _____ (take) him more than a year to make a five-minute cartoon. In 1914, the development of celluloid (a transparent material) 6) _____ (make) animation easier. Instead of drawing each picture separately, the animator could make a drawing of the background. The background remained motionless, but only the characters 7) _____ (move).

Walt Disney took animation to a new level. He 8) _____ (become) famous when he 9) _____ (create) Mickey Mouse. He 10) _____ (add) sound and music to his movies, and 11) _____ (produce) the first full-length animated film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Walt Disney 12) _____ (move) his studio to Hollywood in 1923. He 13) _____ (live) in Hollywood most of his life. Disney 14) _____ (die) in 1966.

Many people think he 15) _____ (be) a great cartoonist, but he 16)_____ (not be). He 17) _____ (not/draw) most of his cartoon characters. Most of his cartoons 18) _____ (draw) by studio artists. He 19)_____ (be) a great story editor and clever businessman who had other artists do most of the drawings. He 20) _____ (give) 26 Oscars. Even today, Disney's old cartoons 21) _____ (look) beautiful and his cartoons 22) _____ (see) all over the world.

Today, most animated films 23) _____ (not draw) by hand. The animation 24)_____ (create) by computer software. Also, special effects for movies such as Star Wars, 25) _____ (do) by computer animation. To create the illusion of movement, an image 26) _____ (put) on the computer and then quickly replaced by a similar image with a small change. While this technique 27) _____ (be) similar to hand-drawn animation, the work can be done much faster by computer. In fact, anyone with a home computer and special software can create a simple animation.

B. Check the timeline that shows the dates for the development stages of cartoons. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1901 Walt Disney was born.

1914 Winsor McCay 1) _____ (create) the first animation on film, Gertie the Dinosaur.

1918 A cartoon studio 2) _____ (open) by Walt Disney in Kansas City, Missouri.

1923 Disney 3) _____ (move) his studio to Hollywood.

1928 The first Mickey Mouse cartoon 4) _____ (introduce). It was the first talking cartoon.

1937 Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, the first full-length animated cartoon 5)_____ (produce) by Disney.

1995 Toy Story 6) _____ (become) the first full-length film animated entirely on computers.

2009 WALL-E 7) _____ (win) the Academy Award for best animated film.

C. Which of the following sentences can be changed to passive voice? Change those sentences. If no change is possible, write no change.
Examples

1. Today they create most animation with computer software.
   Today most animation is created with computer software.
2. Walt Disney moved to Hollywood in 1923.
   No change.

1. What happened at the end of the movie?

_____

2. Someone left a box of popcorn on the seat.

_____

3. Many movie stars live in California.

_____

4. Paul Newman was a famous actor. He died in 2008.

_____

5. I slept during the movie.

_____

6. They show a movie at 9:30 in the auditorium.

_____

7. They sold all the tickets.

_____

8. The first television ad appeared on 6 July 1941.

_____

9. The police questioned a suspect for sixteen hours.

_____

10. People consider heart disease the leading cause of death.

D. Work in pairs or groups. First try to make the sentences below into a grammatically correct statement using either active or passive structure. After that, try to guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F). The pair or group with more grammatically correct sentences and more correct guesses will win the game.

Active or Passive?	TRUE or FALSE?
1. A sneeze _____ (travel) at 10 miles per hour.	1. _____
2. Canned beer _____ (first sell) in 1933.	2. _____
3. Ice cream _____ (first make) in Italy.	3. _____
4. Chewing a gum _____ (stop) you from crying when you are cutting onion.	4. _____
5. Mirrors _____ (invent) by the ancient Egyptians.	5. _____
6. More wine _____ (produce) in Italy than France.	6. _____
7. The first underground railway _____ (open) in New York.	7. _____
8. Windmills _____ (turn always) anticlockwise. (= the opposite direction to a clock)	8. _____
9. The first football World Cup _____ (play) in 1960.	9. _____
10. The microwave _____ (introduce) as a consumer product in 1985.	10. _____
11. The original VW Beetle _____ (design) by Ferdinand Porsche.	11. _____
12. The electric chair _____ (invent) by a dentist.	12. _____
13. Bats _____ (turn always) left when flying out of a cave.	13. _____
14. Hamburger _____ (choose) as America's favourite food in a 1999 survey.	14. _____
15. Coca cola _____ (contain) cocaine when it was first released.	15. _____

VOCABULARY

A. Read the text about the famous building "The Sagrada Familia". Use the words given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

inspiration	**souvenir**	**landmarks**	**variety**
attraction	**unique**	**official**	

The Sagrada Familia is a symbol of Barcelona. It is one of the most famous 1) _____ in Barcelona. The church is a major tourist 2)_____ for three million tourists a year. It is considered the masterwork of the city's most famous architect, Antoni Gaudi. Gaudi aimed to create a new architecture with balanced and self-supporting structures. Actually, this new style of architecture has been a/an 3) _____ to many young architects and he encouraged them to have exciting new ideas and create new styles. This highly artistic and 4)_____ design of Gaudi is rooted in the particular character of the period. He was influenced by both traditional Catalan patriotic sources and the technical and scientific progress of modern industry. Gaudi's work reflected a 5) _____ of aspects in society.

heritage	**preserve**	**currency**	**construction**
employed	**worth**	**man-made**	**wonder**
feature	**fascinating**		

It's a 6) _____ building and it attracts many tourists because people 7)_____ about its different design, even though it isn't finished. The 8)_____ began in 1882. However, when Gaudi died in 1926, the building was only a quarter complete. The work continued, but it was interrupted by the Spanish Civil War. It started again in the 1950s. They wanted to 9) _____ the character of the building so it was constructed according to the original design of Gaudi. Gaudi believed that architecture should reflect the nature, so he designed the building one meter shorter than the hill over there because he believed that 10) _____ structures should not be taller than their natural surroundings. Also, the curves of the church show how Gaudi copied nature.

The building is paid for by public donations so progress has been slow at times. Many people were 11) _____ in the building process of the church but they have finished about two thirds of the project so far. Despite this, it is a UNESCO

World 12) _____ Site. When it is finished, it will be the tallest church in the world. With its amazing design, it is really 13)_____ seeing.

B. Read the short text about "Agriculture in Australia". Use the words given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

cultivated	**exported**	**manufactured**
raise	**catch**	**consumed**

Agriculture has been important in the development of Australia. A large variety of agricultural products is 1) _____ domestically or 2) _____to other countries. Cereals, oilseeds and grain are 3) _____ on a large scale. Also, the beef industry is the largest agricultural enterprise in this country. Many farmers 4) _____ cattle on an area of 200 million hectares. 60% of beef production is shipped to mainly to the United States, Korea, and Japan.

Unit 12

BOĞAZİÇİ UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
GENERAL ENGLISH COURSES

READING

A. Discuss the following sentences.

1. Has anything unbelievable ever happened to you?
2. What is the strangest experience you have ever had?

B. Now read the texts about strange experiences and answer the questions.

A Strange Drink

A few years ago, Paul was travelling through Taipei in Taiwan and he decided to try snake blood. According to Chinese medicine, snake blood is very healthy and some people also believe it has magical properties. For this reason, many people in certain parts of Asia drink it, and he wanted to be one of them.

Paul walked through the market place of Snake Alley and stopped when he saw a **merchant** with a snake. He liked the idea of trying snake blood, so Paul told the merchant that he wanted to try some. The merchant was very happy to help him and said with a smile, ‘At your own risk!’ He then took a snake from a large cage and tied a rope around its head. While the snake was trying to escape, he cut it with a knife and caught its blood in a clean glass.

Paul knew that he was taking a risk, but he was excited to try something new. He looked at the glass of blood and then at the merchant. The merchant was smiling at him, so Paul thought that it was safe to drink. He put the glass to his lips, tasted it and then drank it all in one go.

The blood had a strange taste. It was sweet and salty at the same time. Paul felt dizzy and sick while he was drinking it. But he wanted to finish the **entire** glass. He noticed that he was surrounded by many people at that time. As soon as he finished, they all looked at him for a **response**. He smiled and said, ‘It was tasty!’ so the merchant offered him another glass. He was glad that Paul had enjoyed it. He has been trying to be very careful with strangers since then.

***gravy:** a sauce made from the thickened and seasoned juices of cooked meat

Can I give you a hand?

It was a warm summer evening. Dave was walking through the market when he saw a shop with snakes in it. He thought that it would be interesting to buy a snake and cook it for his family. Dave knew that a few days ago, a man had been killed by a snake in the market, so he was very careful. He looked at the snakes in their cages and decided to buy a small one.

When Dave went **inside** the shop, he suddenly felt afraid. He could smell a strong smell of meat and blood. There were snakes **hanging** from the ceiling and in cages on the floor. Dave looked around for a few minutes, but he could not see the man who had sold him the snake. He was **raising** his hand to ring the bell on the counter when a man walked in from the back room. He was carrying a large metal bowl. Dave was relieved to see that the man was not holding a knife.

The man had a thick beard and a bald head. He looked very strong. Dave said ‘Hello’ to him, but the man did not say anything. He just looked at Dave and then looked at the snakes. Dave thought that the man was angry with him for **intruding** on his shop, so he said, ‘Sorry to disturb you, but I would like to buy a snake.’ The man looked at Dave and said, ‘Which one?’ Dave pointed to the snake that he wanted and the man took it out of its cage. He put it on the counter and cut off its head with a knife. Dave watched in horror as the man cut the snake open and poured its blood into a glass. He then cut off the snake’s skin and removed its guts. Dave was feeling very **dizzy** and sick as the man worked. He thought that he was going to faint.

The man put the snake’s heart into the glass of blood and then he added some of the snake’s liver. He put the glass on the counter and looked at Dave. Dave was confused. He thought that the man was going to cook the snake for him, but he was not sure. He looked at the man and said, ‘Can I help you?’ The man just stood there, looking at Dave. Dave looked at the glass of blood and then at the man. He thought that the man wanted him to drink the blood, so he picked up the glass and looked at it. It was full of blood and there was a heart and some liver in it. Dave was feeling very sick. He thought that he was going to **vomit**. He looked at the man and said, ‘Can I give you a hand?’ The man just stood there, looking at Dave. Dave looked at the glass of blood and then at the man. He thought that the man wanted him to drink the blood, so he picked up the glass and looked at it. It was full of blood and there was a heart and some liver in it. Dave was feeling very sick. He thought that he was going to vomit

C. Look at the underlined words in the text and match them with their meanings a-f.

1. merchant _____	a. answer
2. hand _____	b. to move something upwards
3. raise _____	c. whole
4. dizzy _____	d. to enter a building by force
5. entire _____	e. give
6. response _____	f. a person that sells things
7. break into _____	g. feeling as if everything is spinning around you

D. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F.

1. The merchant was selling pre-prepared snake blood. _____
2. Paul felt scared while he was tasting snake blood. _____
3. Paul could not finish the whole glass of snake blood. _____
4. The two men were carrying Tom's furniture out of his house. _____
5. Dave could clearly remember the faces of the men. _____

E. Answer the following questions.

6. What does Chinese medicine claim about snake blood?

_____

7. Snake blood is drunk in _____.

8. What was the snake blood like? Choose the correct option.
   a. It flowed easily.
   b. It tasted awful.
   c. It tasted bland.

9. Why did Dave offer to help the two men?

   _____

10. How did Dave help the police to catch the burglars?

    _____

GRAMMAR

A. You will read a murder story in the following part. Read the story and answer the questions.

***THE CASE**: Alec Crabtree was found dead at his desk in his study last night. He was hit on the head with a blunt object. He was sitting at the desk with his back to the door, and was in the middle of writing a letter. He was found by his wife, when she went in to bring him his bedtime tea at 11.15 p.m., but his watch stopped at 11.05 p.m. The suspects are the people who were in the house at that time.*

B. Read the following notes that the detective took about the murder and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. A silver vase wasn't in its place from the room.
2. The window _____ (be) open.
3. There _____ (be) a cigarette-end near the body.
4. Everybody _____ (smoke) except the maid.
5. The police _____ (find) the silver vase (badly dented) in a flower bed.
6. There _____ (be) a piece of red material on the window.
7. Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Fairfax and Daniel _____ (wear) red on that day.
8. There was a note in Mrs. Crabtree's handbag. It _____ (say): "Alec, meet me in the garden at 11 o'clock. Alice".
9. Mrs. Crabtree's name _____ (not be) Alice.
10. Everyone _____ (play) cards between 10 and 11 p.m., except Susie. She _____ (wash up) in the kitchen between 10.30 and 11.15.
11. At 11 o'clock Mr. Crabtree _____ (get up) and said he had a letter to write. He _____ (go) into the study.
12. Mrs. Fairfax _____ (go) outside at 11 o'clock, saying she was hot and _____ (need) fresh air.
13. There was a will in the drawer of the desk. The will _____ (leave) 10,000 pounds to Daniel.
14. Daniel _____ (have) debts of about 9000 pounds.
15. The maid _____ (hear) footsteps in the hall and the study door opening at just after 11 o'clock.
16. At about 11:05 the maid heard the front door opening and footsteps in the hall. It was Mrs. Fairfax. She _____ (come) in from the garden. She went straight into the living room.
17. Daniel and Mr. Fairfax started to watch a TV program after the game of cards finished at 11 o'clock. They _____ (still watch) it at 11:05 when Alice Fairfax came in and joined them.
18. Alec Crabtree _____ (write) a letter when he was hit on the head. It began: "Dear Anne, I don't know how to tell you this, but I _____ (leave) you. Alice and I..."
19. Mrs. Crabtree's name _____ (be) Anne.
20. At about 11:10 the maid heard the front door opening again. This time it was Mrs.

Crabtree. She came into the kitchen and _____ (start/make) tea for herself and her husband.

C. Check the notes of the detective and try to guess the murderer in pairs or in groups. After discussing in pairs or groups, share your ideas by giving your reasons.

Who's the

The suspects are:

Mrs. Crabtree (wife) **Daniel Crabtree** (brother)

Mr. Fairfax (old friend) **Mrs. Fairfax** (old friend)

Susie (the maid)

murderer?

We think the murderer is _____ because _____

_____

_____

_____.

D. You will read the experiences of different people. Read them and complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

An unusual day at school

On the morning of 15th October, 2007, nine children 1) _____ (play) at their local nursery school when, suddenly, tornado sirens 2) _____ (start) going off. Tom Stanley was the head teacher of the school and he 3) _____ (work) in his office at the time. He 4) _____ (not panic) as tornado warnings were common at that time of year. Then, the lights 5) _____ (go) out and the wind 6) _____ (break) his office window. While Tom 7) _____ (run) to the children's classroom, pieces of broken windows and glass 8) _____ (fall) all around him.

A witness, Adam Stealer, 9) _____ (see) the tornado hit the nursery school; the roof 10) _____ (fly) off and only the walls remained standing. Finally, the tornado 11) _____ (move) on and, afterwards, there was a terrifying silence. Adam 12) _____ (run) into the school to help. Tom and the other teachers 13)_____ (help) the children get out of the building. However, two children were trapped under parts of the roof. Adam 14) _____ (pull) them out and 15)_____ (carry) them outside. Later, Adam said, 'I can't believe it! The tornado totally 16) _____ (destroy) the nursery school, but, miraculously, no one was seriously injured.'

My Sister's Snails

I 1) _____ (watch) a DVD when my sister 2) _____ (walk) into the house with a paper bag. There were snails in it! She 3) _____ (want) to make something different for dinner. She 4) _____ (leave) the bag on the table, 5)_____ (open) the fridge and 6) _____ (start) taking out some vegetables. 'You're going to love this!' she 7) _____ (say). While she 8)_____ (take) the vegetables out of the fridge, some of the snails 9)_____ (get) out of the bag. As soon as I 10) _____ (see) them, I 11) _____ (begin) shouting: 'They 12) _____ (move)! They're alive!' and my sister 13) _____ (answer): 'Of course, they are. That's how you cook them! Don't worry. I cook snails very well. I 14) _____ (cook) them a few times.'

Every Book and Cranny

I 1) _____ (always / want) to do something interesting in my free time, but I 2) _____ (work) quite long hours. I 3) _____ (often/be) very tired when I 4) _____ (get) home from work. Some time ago, a friend of mine 5) _____ (give) me the idea of joining 'Every Book and Cranny', a book club which meets just once a week. I 6) _____ (be) a member for the past six months and I 7) _____ (enjoy) every moment of it up to now. The people in the club 8) _____ (be) very friendly, and the atmosphere 9)_____ (be) fun and relaxed. For the past few weeks, we 10)_____ (read) books by a famous writer so that we can exchange our thoughts at the end of the month. I 11) _____ (really look forward to) it. One of the members 12) _____ (study) Literature at university for the last two years so he 13) _____ (lead) our conversations. Yesterday, I 14)_____ (go) to a bookshop and 15) _____ (buy) a dozen books for our next project, which is about poetry.

E. Choose the correct option for the blanks. Both options could be possible for some of them.

1. How long _____ Julie?

   a. have you known
   b. have you been knowing

2. I _____ in the garden all morning. I am tired.

   a. have worked
   b. have been working

3. I _____ ten letters since morning.

   a. have written
   b. have been writing

4. I have already _____ the report.

   a. received
   b. been receiving

5. Sorry about the mess. We _____ the walls.

   a. have painted
   b. have been painting

6. This is the fifth time you _____ that question.

   a. have asked
   b. have been asking

7. You _____ a dozen cookies today.

   a. have eaten
   b. have been eating

8. We _____ in this city for ten years.

   a. have lived
   b. have been living

9. John _____ his leg so he can't walk.

   a. has broken
   b. has been breaking

10. You look hot. What _____?

   a. have you done
   b. have you been doing

11. Help! I _____ my purse.

   a. have lost
   b. have been losing

12. I _____ for the last two hours and now you tell me you’re not hungry!

   a. have been cooking
   b. have cooked

13. He _____ a lot of weight since he came to Germany.

   a. has put on
   b. has been putting on

14. Has John told you about the party next week? - No, I _____ him today.

   a. haven’t seen

b. haven’t been seeing

VOCABULARY

Read the texts about true stories. Use the words/phrases given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

realized	**miraculously**	**sadly**	**influence**
immediately	**achieve**	**incredible**	**amazed**

The dolphin saved my brother!

When I was about 12, I had a/an 1) _____ experience. I went to Marine Land with my family to see the aquarium and the marine animals. While we were there, we went to a dolphin show. The dolphins were doing lots of tricks, and some of the trainers were swimming with them. My little brother was standing next to me. While we were watching the show, I heard a big splash. I 2) _____ that my brother was in the water! I yelled, 'Dad, Sammy's in the water!' My dad 3) _____ jumped into the water when he saw Sammy in the tank, but Sammy disappeared under the water! While my dad was swimming around, looking for Sammy, I saw an enormous grey shape near him. The dolphin's head came out of the water, and 4)_____ it was holding my brother in its mouth! When it saw my dad, it swam to him and put Sammy in his arms! It was a really scary experience, but my little brother was fine. I have never forgotten this experience because it has a great 5) _____ on me.

crashed	**accidentally**	**suddenly**	**nightmare**
fortunately	**influence**	**coincidental**	**pick up**

True Life Drama

A few weeks ago, I had an experience like a/an 6) _____. One evening I went out with my friend Neil for a quiet meal in a country pub. We left at 9.30 and I offered to take Neil home. We used to drive the old road but that night we preferred to use the new road so it was just 7) _____ we decided to drive the new road. We were driving along when, 8) _____, a car drove past us out of control. The car 9) _____ into a road sign and, after that it burst into flames. First, we ran to the burning car. When we got there, we saw three people trapped inside. They were screaming and we knew we had to get them out. It was incredibly hot as we opened the doors.

The driver was sitting inside, unconscious. We got him out and then went back for the other two people. I had to climb over the front seats to get to them. 10) _____, they were able to walk away from the car. Meanwhile, some people who were watching from a nearby campsite, called the emergency services.

In the end, I was standing there in a state of shock when a policeman asked me for my name and address. I couldn’t remember! It’s a nice feeling to know you’ve helped to save someone’s life.

Unit 13

READING

A. Read the following text. The first sentences of the paragraphs are missing. Match the following sentences with the suitable paragraphs.

A. Chaplin moved to America at the age of 23.
B. Charlie Chaplin was one of the first international film stars.
C. When the first film starring this character appeared in cinemas in 1914, the audiences loved him from the start.
D. Chaplin first took to the stage when he was 5.
E. Chaplin and Sennett decided that Charlie needed a new character.
F. Chaplin was born in England in 1889.

Charlie Chaplin

1 _____.
Between 1914 and 1967, he made dozens of comedy films that people around the world enjoyed and he became very famous. It was a big change from his childhood when he, his brother and his mother were living in London without much money.

2 _____.
His parents separated soon after his birth. As his mother was unable to find work, Charlie and his older half-brother Sydney were left in the workhouse at Lambeth and then sent to Hanwell School for Orphans and Destitute Children.

3 _____. He performed in Music Hall in 1894 and made his stage debut[1]. When he was about twelve, he got another chance to act in a stage show, and appeared as “Billy” the page boy, in support of William Gillette in “Sherlock Holmes”. After this role, Charlie started a career as a comedian in Music Hall, which eventually took him to the United States as a featured player with the Fred Karno Repertoire Company.

4 _____. He was part of a comedy show that appeared in theatres around the US. He became very popular for his physical comedy. People loved the way he fell, rolled and jumped on stage. The other actors tried to sing songs or do other acts. In 1913, he got a job with Mack Sennett, who ran a film company called Keystone. Sennett already had a number of successful film comedians at Keystone, and people laughed at their crazy films in cinemas around America. Sennett knew that the young Chaplin had a lot of talent and thought that people would like to see him in films.

5 _____. Chaplin went into the costume store at Keystone and started to try different costumes on. He put on trousers and shoes that were too big, a jacket that was too small and an old hat. Chaplin said that he had no idea of the character until he put the clothes on, but as soon as he did, he knew that he had found something special. This character was ‘the little tramp’, a poor man with nowhere to live.

6 _____. He was a kind, clever character who had bad luck in a difficult world. Films at the time were silent but

[1] debut: the first public appearance of a performer

Chaplin managed to show a lot of emotion – both happy and sad – without words. While other comedians were making films with lots of fast, crazy action, Chaplin touched the hearts of people all over the world. Soon, ‘the little tramp’ was famous wherever there was a cinema.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why were Charlie and his brother left in the workhouse?

_____

2. Which one of the statements is true about Chaplin's acting career?

a. He acted together with William Gillette when he was about five.

b. The first role that Chaplin got was the page boy.

c. Performing in Music Hall helped Chaplin to start a career in the US.

C. Mark the following statements as T (True) or F (False).

1. Chaplin was not the first comedian who appeared in the films that Keystone made. _____

2. Chaplin's success surprised Mack Sennett. _____

3. Mack Sennett suggested him to act the character of 'the little tramp'. _____

4. Chaplin did not create the character of "the little tramp" before going to the costume store. _____

5. The audience liked Chaplin's new character immediately. _____

6. Chaplin's performance in films was not different from other comedian's. _____

GRAMMAR

A. Read the following conversations and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

Sue: Hi, Jane. Have you had an 1) _____ (interest) day?
Jane: I've had a very 2) _____ (excite) day. It's my birthday today.
Sue: I'm a little 3) _____ (confuse). I thought your birthday was next month.
Jane No, that's my brother's birthday. Mine is today.
Sue: Oh! Now I'm 4) _____ (embarrass). I didn't get you a present.
Jane: That's OK.
Sue: Hey, I've just had a 5) _____ (fascinate) idea. Why don't we go shopping and get you a present right now? That way we can get you something really 6) _____ (amaze).
Jane: That sounds good. I am 7) _____ (excite) Where shall we start?
Sue: What about right here?

Conversation 2

Amy: Have you heard the 1) _____ (surprise) news about Alice and Ted?
Cathy: You mean about their getting married? Yes, I have. I was really 2) _____ (surprise) when I heard about it. I thought it was the most 3) _____ (shock) thing I'd heard in a long time. They're always fighting like cats and dogs.
Amy: I agree with you. I was 4) _____ (shock) when I heard about it myself.
Cathy: Actually, I always thought that they would break up. Now I can relax.
Amy: What a 5) _____ (terrify) idea. But you're right. That would be an 6) _____ (annoy) thing to happen.
Cathy: Now we can all relax knowing that they will live a happy life.
Amy: You're so right. I just love weddings. They're so 7) _____ (amuse).
Cathy: Oh, really! I don’t like weddings very much. I think they are really 8) _____ (bore). I mean I get 9) _____ (bore). But they are my friends. I will try to have fun.
Amy: I’m sure we will have a lot of fun.

B. Read the following text about the TV actor *Gavin Jones*. A TV magazine asked Jones to tell them about things that have a special meaning for them. Complete the text with *who, which or that*.

A place? A song? A number? An object? A person? An animal? A shop? A photo?

Gavin Jones: "Well, for the place I've chosen Paris because I lived there for the first ten years of my life. A song? Well, that has to be Eurythmics singing '*Sweet dreams are made of this'* because it was the song 1) _____ was playing in the background in the pub at the exact moment when I met my girlfriend. My number is 13. It's a number 2) _____ is unlucky for some people, but it's my date of birth and it's lucky for me. For the object in my house, I have chosen an antique camera 3) _____ was a present from my parents. The person is Kenneth Branagh. He's the actor 4) _____ inspired me when I was a student. My animal is a cat because they are the animals 5) _____ make me happy all the time. A shop? That is easy –one called Blackwell's, in Oxford Street in London because it's the place 6) _____ serves the best sandwiches in the world. And the last thing is a photo, a photo of someone 7) _____ is very important in my life but I'm not going to tell you her name.

C. Match the first parts of the sentences with the second parts.

1. A kettle is a device _____	a. which is full of different maps.
2. A shark is a fish _____	b. which was built in the 1970s.
3. There's a girl in our class _____	c. that is used for boiling water.
4. John lives in a house _____	d. that is in the new film I saw.
5. A chemist's is a shop _____	e. who passed all her exams.
6. An atlas is a book _____	f. which has very sharp teeth.

7. That’s the actor _____	g. that was made in Japan.
8. David bought a camera _____	h. that is full of medicine.

D. Read the sentences below and make one sentence by changing the sentence in *italics* into a relative clause. The first one is given as an example.

1. I met a girl. *The girl was a doctor.*

I met a girl who/that was a doctor.

2. She loves books. *The books have happy endings.*

_____

3. They live in a city. *The city is in the north of England.*

_____

4. We broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*

_____

5. The customer liked the waitress. *The waitress was very friendly.*

_____

6. They called a lawyer. *The lawyer lived nearby.*

_____

7. She worked for a man. *The man used to be an athlete.*

_____

8. I often buy cheese. *The cheese is imported from Paris.*

_____

9. Do you know the boy? *The boy is talking to Thomas.*

_____

10. I broke the plate. *The plate was a wedding present.*

_____

11. Jill ate the sandwich. *The sandwich had tomato and cheese inside.*

_____

12. What's the name of the woman? *The woman lives in that house.*

_____

13. He likes films. *The films come from Asia.*

_____

14. We decided not to swim in the sea. *The sea looked rather dirty.*

_____

15. She showed me a photograph of her son. *Her son is a policeman.*

_____

VOCABULARY

Read the conversations below. Use the words given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

Conversation 1

blockbuster	**outstanding**	**odd**
hilarious	**dumb**	**talented**

Amy: What's your favorite movie?

Bob: My favorite movie is Superbad.

Amy: Oh, why is that?

Bob: I like it a lot because it's the funniest movie that I've ever seen so I think it's a/an 1) _____ movie.

Amy: You may be right.

Bob: I think the leading actor has a natural ability to act so he is really 2) _____. His performance was 3)_____. Have you seen it before?

Amy: Yes, I saw that movie the first day it came out in theaters.

Bob: It's a/an 4) _____, isn't it?

Amy: I'm not so sure about that. Is it really popular?

Bob: Of course. Many people watched it. And didn't you laugh through the whole movie?

Amy: Yes, I did. That movie brought tears to my eyes.

Bob: I have it on DVD if you want to come over and watch it.

Amy: Sure, let's go.

Conversation 2

dubbed	**convinced**	**released**	**ridiculous**
hysterical	**disgusting**	**fantastic**	**suffered**
unpleasant	**audience**		

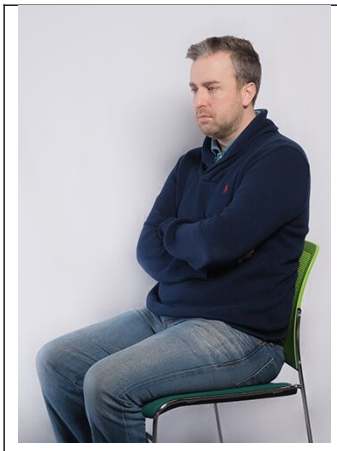
Harry: Hey, Elizabeth, how would you like to go see a movie tonight?
Elizabeth: Sounds 5) _____! What would you like to see?
Harry: I don't know. How about that new horror movie at the Arlington Theater?
Elizabeth: Oh, I heard about that. It sounds too scary to me. I had an 6) _____ experience when I last watched a horror movie. I couldn't sleep for a week and I 7)_____ from insomnia.
Harry: Oh, really? We're not watching a horror movie for sure, then. What type of movies do you like?
Elizabeth: I'm more into romantic movies. Or maybe a romantic comedy.
Harry: No way! I hate that kind of stuff! I think they have 8) _____ plots. There are no such incidents in real life. They're way too unrealistic.
Elizabeth: Really? Well then, what kinds of movies do you like?
Harry: I guess I'm really into action and adventure type of movies.
Elizabeth: Oh yeah, well I guess they are okay, as long as they aren't too bloody. I find bloody movie scenes 9) _____. I also heard about this great new musical that just came out. What do you think about that?
Harry: Musical? I don't know. I'm not really excited. Is there anything we can agree on?
Elizabeth: It doesn't seem like it. Oh, I remember another movie that was 10)_____ last week. It's a mystery and it had a little romance and some action, too. I heard it's surprising for the 11) _____ because nobody can guess who the killer is and it has a surprise ending. What do you think about that one?
Harry: That doesn't sound too bad. I guess you have 12) _____ me this time. What time does it start?

Unit 14

READING

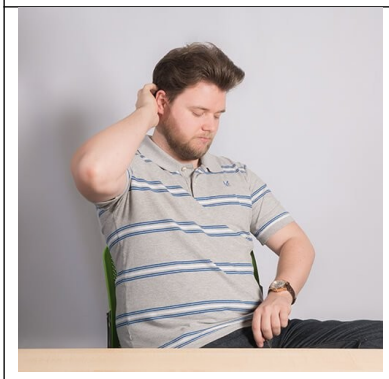
A. Look at the following photos and match the emotions that people in the photos show through their body language with the emotions in the box.

Emotions
a. interested, giving attention to something b. bored because you have lost interest in something c. anxious about something d. unhappy, not wanting to do anything



1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____

B. Discuss the questions in pairs or groups.

1. How were you able to tell the emotions in the photos?
2. How important is body language for you?
3. How do people greet each other in Turkey?

C. Read the following text and answer the questions.

CULTURAL RULES and BODY LANGUAGE

1 When we communicate with others, we express our thoughts and feelings through words, and also through our tone of voice, facial expression and body language. In fact, many communication experts believe that more information is communicated without words. Body language is an important part of communication. It includes many different aspects of our everyday physical behavior and varies from culture to culture.

2 Learning another language is more than just learning words and grammar; it involves learning about another culture, too. We learn much of our own culture's body language before we learn to speak.

3 Cultural differences in appropriate body language can cause discomfort or misunderstandings. For example, there are definite cultural differences in how much distance there should be between two people **who** are speaking together. If you are used to people keeping their distance, you will feel very uncomfortable, and probably move away if someone keeps trying to stand closer to you at a party, for example. Personal distance is important in many cultures. The distance that makes you feel safe or comfortable is called 'personal comfort zone'.

4 Another common example of misunderstanding is the use of a smile. In some Asian cultures, a smile can show embarrassment or apology. However, smiling back at a teacher who is unhappy with you, or a stranger whose foot you accidentally stepped is probably not a good idea in most English-speaking cultures. Also, you should not assume that nodding your head means "yes" or that shaking your head means "no" or vice versa in every culture. Yes, you can even get that wrong, with potentially terrible consequences. This means that there could be horrible results.

5 In addition, people from different cultures greet each other in different ways. When you visit another culture, it is important to learn the correct way to greet someone. In some countries, for example China, people do not touch or kiss when they greet each other. They just smile and say hello. In other cultures, for example Saudi Arabia, men kiss men, and women kiss women, but men and women never kiss in public. In fact, they do not touch at all. They do not look each other in the eye, either. On the other hand, in many other cultures women and men kiss when they greet each other so it is always a good idea to learn about acceptable greetings before you travel to another country.

6 Even speakers of the same language, such as British, American, or Australian people, may not use the same body language. Many people think that British people are more formal, and Americans are considered more open and outgoing while Australians are seen as casual or relaxed. All these characteristics are reflected in their body language. Learning cultural or regional differences can help you learn how to understand and use body language to improve your communicative abilities.

7 Also, using inappropriate body language in an unfamiliar culture is a problem because it may prevent you from speaking. Most people will understand that people from different cultures may not always use body language in the same ways. All the same, it is

definitely advisable to learn as much as possible about the body language of a new culture, and to be careful to avoid making any mistakes.

D. Find the synonyms of the following words in the text.

1. changes (v) (paragraph 1) _____
2. suitable (adj) (paragraph 3) _____
3. shame (n) (paragraph 4) _____
4. results (n) (paragraph 4) _____
5. get better (v) (paragraph 6) _____

E. Mark the following statements as T (True) or F (False).

1. Body language plays a more important role than words in communication. _____
2. When we learn our native language, we learn body language last. _____
3. If personal comfort zone is important in your culture, you want to stand closer to people in public. _____
4. In some cultures, nodding your head means “no” and shaking your head means “yes”. _____
5. Speaking the same language does not necessarily mean using the same body language. _____

F. Answer the following questions.

1. What can be the result if people do not use suitable body language in different cultures?

   _____

2. What does ‘who’ in paragraph 3 refer to?

   _____

3. What is personal comfort zone?

   _____

4. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about body language in different cultures?

   a. In Britain, if you want to apologize for making a mistake, a smile can help you to show your sadness.
   b. In China, when you greet someone, touching or kissing is unacceptable in public.
   c. In Saudi Arabia, women cannot kiss the opposite sex but can look directly into their eyes when they greet someone.

5. According to paragraph 7, what may stop you from speaking in a culture different from your own?

   _____

GRAMMAR

A. Read the following conversations. Rewrite the parts in brackets using *must*, *may/might* or *could*. The first one is given as an example.

Holly and Adam have just got married and they have gone on their honeymoon. A friend talks to Holly's mother about their plans for the future.

Friend: Just married and on their honeymoon. They 1) **must be** (I'm sure they're) very happy. Where are they going to live after they come back?

Mother: They 2) _____ (Perhaps they'll stay) with us for a while.

Friend: What about work?

Mother: They 3) _____ (Maybe they'll go) abroad for a year.

Friend: So this 4) _____ (this probably means) Holly is not very interested in the job she has got. I thought she enjoyed her work.

Mother: She enjoys it, but they both have one of those temporary contracts, and the company 5) _____ (perhaps the company prefers) other people.

Friend: Yes, that's always a possibility.

Mother: Or they 6) _____ (maybe they'll take) a postgraduate course.

Friend: Would they get a grant?

Mother: No, I don't think so but they've both worked for a couple of years so they 7) _____ (I'm sure they have) some savings.

Friend: But Adam's father has his own business, doesn't he? He 8) _____ (he'll probably find) work for him.

Mother: I'm not sure. Holly likes Adam's father but she 9) _____ (perhaps she'll want) to work somewhere else.

Friend: You see, it's not easy to work for in-laws and it 10) _____ (I'm sure it is) difficult to live with them.

Mother: All right. I see your point.

B. Read the following conversation between three friends who are hiking in the woods. Rewrite the underlined sentences using *maybe/perhaps*, *probably* or *definitely*. Check the box below for the word order in the sentences.

Maybe /Perhaps + Sentence	*Maybe / Perhaps* it is better if you come early.
Subject **+ probably / definitely +** Verb	I (will) *probably / definitely* meet my friends.
Subject **+** be **+ probably / definitely**	You are *probably / definitely* right.

Archie: Hurry up, guys.

Holly: We're coming... Ouch! What was that?

Yasmin: Oh no! A snake! Did it bite you?

Holly: Yes, on my foot.

Yasmin: Poor you! 1) That must hurt!

Holly: Yes, and 2) it could be really dangerous ...

Archie: Calm down, Holly. 3) It might be a poisonous snake, but 4) it must be harmless. There aren't any deadly snakes in Britain.

Yasmin: I'll phone the doctor. *(on phone)* Hello, my friend has got a snake bite on her foot.

What should we do? ... Sorry, I don't understand. What do you mean? Are you saying that we should call for an ambulance, or keep on walking? ... Oh, I see! Thanks.

Holly: What does the doctor think?

Yasmin: You have to go to hospital. But we don't have to call an ambulance.

Holly: 5) So it could be non-poisonous.

Archie: 6) That must mean so.

Yasmin: Ok. Let's find a car. We should go to hospital. It may be a better idea not to waste time.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

C. Read the following description of the Hill Hotel and use modal verbs of obligation and prohibition to make rules for guests and staff in a hotel. The first ones are given as examples.

The Hill Hotel

The Hill Hotel features two outdoor pools in beautifully landscaped grounds. It also has a spa and two restaurants. It is a five-minute walk from the night market and city center.

Your team has just taken over the management of the hotel. Look at the following information and decide what rules you are going to have in the hotel. Use modal verbs of permission, obligation and prohibition to create the rules.

Guests	**Rules**
Checking in and out • check out time? • check in time? • pay by cash/credit card? • if a guest checks out late?	1. You have to check out at 12:00 am. 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
Rooms • have visitors? • smoking in the room? • use Wi-Fi access? Cost? • watch TV channels? Free or not?	1. You aren't allowed to have visitors. 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
Meals • book a table for lunch /dinner? • be on time for breakfast? • tip?	1. You can book a table for dinner but you can't book a table for lunch. 2. _____ 3. _____
Other rules	1. _____ 2. _____
Staff	**Rules**
Working hours • work weekends (how often?) • holiday leave (how often?)	1. You have got to work one day at the weekends. 2. _____
Clothes • wear a uniform?	1. _____
Other rules	1. _____

	2. _____

VOCABULARY

Read the texts about cultural rules. Use the words given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

irritated	**confused**	**flushed**	**gestures**
argue	**permission**	**insist**	**impatient**
absolutely	**fasten**	**nod**	**deal**

It is 1) _____ exciting to meet people from other cultures. But what do we do when we meet them? Do we shake hands or kiss? Do we look into their eyes? People in different cultures make different 2) _____ with their hands or heads when they meet other people. What are the rules? How do we learn them?

When, where, and how do people touch? The rules are very different from culture to culture. It is easy to make a mistake and do something that is not acceptable. In some cultures, for example Japan, most people do not touch in public, but they 3) _____ their heads. In South Korea, men and women do not touch, but women often hold hands. In Brazil, people say hello with a kiss. To learn the rules, watch people carefully, and ask questions; otherwise people may be 4) _____ at your behaviors. Also, when you introduce yourself, you should not do anything without 5) _____. You should ask people before you act.

Eye contact is also important in every culture. In some parts of Africa, you look down to show that you respect someone. But in North America, you look people in the eye to show that you respect them. In most of North and South America, when a speaker talks to a large group, people look at the speaker. In the same situation, however, the Japanese sometimes close their eyes. Thus, you may be easily 6) _____ about all the different practices of different cultures about eye contact.

How can you learn the rules of eye contact? First of all, if you are talking and the other person looks uncomfortable, think about why and do not 7) _____ on speaking in the same way. It might be your eye contact that makes people nervous. Also, watch what native speakers do. But don’t look at somebody in the eye for a long time! This usually makes people uncomfortable. It may even cause more problems and people may 8) _____ with you. This means that you may have to speak angrily to somebody.

These days, we often meet people from different cultures and 9) _____ with all kinds of people. Of course, we will never learn the rules

of every culture. We will also make many mistakes. We need to accept that. But without being 10) _____, we can watch carefully, ask questions, and learn from our mistakes.

Unit 15

READING

A. Discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever read or heard about any strange crimes?
2. What would you do if you realized there was a burglar in your house?

B. Read the following texts about unusual stories and answer the following questions.

Hungry Burglar Caught Red-Handed[1]

Last night, the police finally caught the well-known 'hungry' burglar in action in the house of Tony Green, who is a Montville, New Jersey resident. The burglar was known in the area for breaking into houses when the owners were either gone or asleep, and simply eating or taking whatever food he could find. Many victims simply woke up or returned home and found their cupboards and fridges completely empty.

That was not the case for Tony, however. He was asleep when he heard strange noises coming from the kitchen. He quietly went downstairs and, to his **astonishment**, saw a chubby man, of about 40, eating his chicken leftovers. He immediately called the police and asked them to come to his house as quickly as possible. The police told him not to panic and said that they would be there in no time[2]. They also told him to stay in his room for safety reasons. Tony says 'Thankfully, the police arrived before the thief had time to finish my roast chicken. They also found about ten bags of food he was ready to take with him before he left.'

People like Tim and Miranda Jones were not so lucky. They returned home once and found one of their front windows broken and their kitchen a mess. They said that it looked like a hurricane had passed through their house. 'The police asked us if anything else was missing. We checked to see if our money and jewellery were gone. Fortunately, everything was in its place. It was just the food he was after. I had never **encountered** anything like this. We simply didn't know how to react.'

The police confirmed the identification of the man by matching his fingerprints with some that were left on food containers from his previous burglaries. After the burglar admitted the crime, the police asked him why he had committed those crimes. He said that he was a homeless man who was simply hungry and preferred eating home-cooked meals to stealing from supermarkets. He also said that he never stole anything apart from food. He was **charged** with burglary and can face more than two years in prison.

C. Match the following words that are bold and underlined in the texts with their meanings.

1. astonishment (n) _____ a. to say formally that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of a crime so that there can be a trial in court

[1] **catch somebody red-handed:** to catch somebody in the act of doing something wrong or committing a crime
[2] **in (less than/next to) no time:** so soon or so quickly that it is surprising

2. encounter (v)	_____	b. very great surprise
3. charge (v)	_____	c. to experience something, especially something unpleasant or difficult

D. Decide if the following statements are True or False. Write T or F in the boxes.

Hungry Burglar Caught Red-Handed

1. The burglar is a New Jersey native. _____
2. The burglar prepared to take food from Tony's house. _____
3. No jewellery or money was taken from the Jones' house. _____
4. The burglar never admitted his crimes. _____
5. The burglar will go to prison for at least two years. _____

Mystery of the Red Truck[1]

It was confirmed that late on the night of the sixth of July, a large red truck ran into the bakery on Maryland Street. After an **initial** investigation by the police, it is now clear that the truck had no driver at all. The locals are asking a simple question: "Where was the driver?" If the police want to solve this mystery, they will need the security camera recordings from the street. One of the locals said: "We're all quite worried about a truck with no driver. If we had seen that truck before, we would have solved this mystery by now." Many locals share the same concerns. They want to know what's happening in their town.

A witness at the crime scene told the police: "There was a loud noise coming from the truck while it was going towards the building and its speed.... it was unbelievable. If it had been going slower, I would have had a chance to see the driver. But all I saw was the truck speeding into the bakery as fast as it could."

The police have already spoken with eleven other residents, but no one knows any further details about the incident. Superintendent Amanda Slippers **remarked**: "This is a **tough** case because the truck licence plate belongs to this town, but nobody has seen it here. According to the town records, the owner of the truck moved away from here years ago. No one knows where to. If we can locate the owner, we'll probably solve this mystery."

If a truck moves, then it has a driver. Well, maybe we should change this basic assumption on account of this mysterious red truck.

E. Match the following words that are bold and underlined in the texts with their meanings.

[1] Adapted from *https://www.photocopiables.com/sites/default/files/Esl-Reading-Conditionals.pdf*

1. initial (adj) _____	a. having or causing problems or difficulties; difficult
2. remark (v) _____	b. happening at the beginning; first
3. tough (adj) _____	c. to say or write a comment about something/somebody

F. Decide if the following statements are True or False. Write T or F in the boxes.

Mystery of the Red Truck

1. The security cameras of the street will help the police. _____
2. The locals have seen the truck in the town before. _____
3. The truck ran into the building very slowly. _____
4. The police have investigated all the people in the town. _____

G. Answer the following questions.

1. How did the police find out about the identity of the hungry burglar?

_____

_____

2. Why did the superintendent say that the red truck case was difficult?

_____

_____

GRAMMAR

A. Terri and Ken, a married couple, are discussing whether Terry should accept a job promotion that she was offered by her employer. Accepting the promotion means moving out of state. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets to make unreal conditions or results. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Terri's Job Promotion:
Stay in Denver or Move to San Francisco?

Terri: I have to let the company know this week whether or not I'm going to accept the position of regional manager.

Ken: If there 1) **<u>were not</u>** (be, not) so many factors to consider, this 2) _____ (be) easy!

Terri: I know. If we 3) _____ (not, like) living here in Denver so much, I 4) _____ (jump) at the chance to move to San Francisco.

Ken: Yes, and if your salary 5) _____ (stay) the same, it 6) _____ (be) easier to turn this job down, but they've offered you a big increase.

Terri: I've been talking to some people at work about it. One of them said, "Terri, if I 7) _____ (be) you, I 8) _____ (accept) that promotion in a heartbeat!"

Ken: I was thinking that if San Francisco 9) _____ (be) closer, you 10) _____ (commute) to work, but it's just too far for that.

Terri: Hmmm…. How 11) _____ (you, feel) if I just 12) _____ (come) home on the weekends?

Ken: I 13) _____ (not, like) it if I only 14) _____ (see) you two days a week.

Terri: Well, if I 15) _____ (take) the promotion, you 16) _____ (have) to quit your job. How 17) _____ you _____ (feel) about that?

Ken: I 18) _____ (be) okay with quitting if we 19) _____ (have) more time together.

Terri: Then I guess we've decided! It's the right decision, isn't it?

Ken: If it 20) _____ (be, not), you 21) _____ (not, have) that big smile on your face!

B. Complete the following sentences with your own words.

1. If I lost my job, _____

2. If a cashier accidentally gave me too much change,

_____

_____

3. If I found a wallet full of money in the street,

_____

_____

4. If my friend crashed my car, _____

5. If I saw someone stealing from a store,

_____

6. If I were on a deserted island all by myself,

_____

_____

C. Read the dialogues below. Complete each dialogue with one of these sentences (a – f) that fits best.

a. I would have been so worried.

b. I would have been really terrified.

c. I would have been so annoyed.

d. I would have been so bored.

e. I would have been really nervous.

f. I would have been too tired.

1 **Mike:** When we were over the Atlantic, the plane dropped about 5,000 feet, and everyone started screaming. **Jane:** I'm not surprised. **Mike:** Well, I don't know. That kind of thing happens quite a lot really. It's no reason to panic. **Jane:** No reason to panic? _____	2 **Mia:** Hey, you did your presentation in geography today. How did it go? **Ryan**: It wasn't bad. **Mia:** How did it feel – standing up and talking in front of so many people? **Ryan:** It was all right. **Mia:** You're cool, Ryan. _____
3 **Sarah:** So we stayed in this little house in the mountains. **Lyn:** Oh, what did you do there? **Sarah:** Oh, not much. It rained all the time, and the nearest village was 20 miles away. **Lyn:** It sounds terrible. _____	4 **Sue:** Good news. Sophie has found her dog. **Ann:** Oh, I didn't know that she had lost him. **Sue:** Yes, he was missing for eight days. **Ann:** Eight days. That's a long time. _____ **Sue:** Yes, me too.
5 **Mark:** So when did you finish your homework? **Ken:** At 10.30. After I got back home. **Mark:** Wow, that's really late. _____ **Ken:** Yes, but I had to finish it for today.	6 **Jake:** So we hurried to get to the pool. I thought we would have an hour before it closed. **Jill:** And you didn't? **Jake:** No, it was closed when we got there. **Jill:** But that's awful. _____ **Jake:** Well, I wasn't exactly happy. But there's not much that you can do about things like that.

D. Read about what some people did in the following situations. Decide what you would have done in the same situation or what they should have done. Complete the sentences given. Then form groups of two or three and give reasons for your answers.

1. Karen was invited to lunch at her friend's house. Her friend's mother made fish. Karen hates fish, so she didn't eat it. What should she have done?

She should _____

What would you have done?

_____

2. Kim and Jo had a date at 4 pm. Kim was there at 4, but Jo hadn't arrived at 4.15. Kim waited for another 5 minutes. Then he went home. What should he have done?

He should _____

What would you have done?

_____

3. Tim found a 20 pound note on the grass in the park. He didn't know what to do. What should he have done?

He should _____

What would you have done?

_____

4. Alex was invited to a friend's birthday party, but she didn't have enough money for a nice present. So she told her friend she was ill and didn't go. What should she have done?

She should _____

What would you have done?

_____

5. Jack's father said Jack could buy one of these pets:

❖ a hamster ❖ a small dog ❖ a rabbit

Jack bought a rabbit.

Which pet would you have bought?

I would _____

6. Jane won first prize in a competition. She could choose:

❖ the latest mobile phone

❖ a week in a hotel by the sea

❖ a season ticket for her favourite football team. She chose the season ticket.

Which prize would you have chosen?

I would _____

VOCABULARY

Read the texts about holiday plans of Janice and Kurt. Use the words given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

tough	**strict**	**fit in**	**tuition**
predicament	**deny**	**admit**	**borrow**
refuses	**addicted**	**disagree**	

For each of the past eight years, Janice and Kurt have spent their vacation time at home, either working in the garden or fixing up the house. This year, however, they are planning to spend their vacation somewhere else. As they will be able to travel for a short time and they have a limited budget, they are not sure how to 1) _____ everything they would like to do. They can 2) _____ some money from their friends but it can be difficult to pay back. They do not want to be in a financial 3) _____ after their holiday.

So far, they have learned a lot of information but they can't decide where to go. Actually, one of them likes beaches a lot but the other one enjoys holidays in the mountains so they 4)_____ on the place they want to visit. If they want to spend their time near the water, they will have a hard time choosing among dozens of outstanding beach resorts. For example, if they chose to visit Miami Beach in July, both the air and the water temperatures would be considerably warm. Janice is the one who can't have a holiday without the sea. Because she is 5)_____ to the sea, this place sounds wonderful to her. On the other hand, Kurt likes to go camping, so vacationing in the mountains is another option. They could choose to visit the Rocky Mountains in Colorado if they wanted cooler weather. However, Janice 6)_____ to go to the mountains as she would like to swim in the ocean.

It is without a doubt a 7) _____ decision for Janice and Kurt. They wish they were able to go to all of the places they have researched. They can't 8)_____ the fact that if they had more money and more time, they would be able to do exactly that. In fact, they would have gone to both the beach and the mountains this year if they hadn't recently spent so much of their savings on Janice's college 9)_____. They wish they had realized this earlier and had saved some more money.

Unit 16

READING

A. Discuss the following questions.
1. Have you ever made a bad excuse?
2. Have you ever lied to your boss about taking a day off?
3. Has anybody realized that you have told a lie? What happened?

Read this article which is about various real excuses.

TERRIBLE EXCUSES: The dog ate my homework

1 Let's admit it: there are times when we just can't do the things we have to do. In such times, we try to think of reasons for our behavior and make excuses. Who really wants to get out of bed on a freezing cold January morning to go to work? Who can force themselves to do that boring piece of maths homework when they could be watching their favourite TV show instead? And who wants to pay a bill for something they don't even use?

2 On such occasions, some people might think about lying. In this article, you'll read about some real excuses that people have used. You might find it difficult to believe that they are real excuses.

3 Have you ever taken a **sickie**? If so, what did you say to your boss? It seems many people in the UK like to **blame** their pets for their absence. One person said they couldn't come to work because their rabbit was missing. Perhaps that was a white lie.

4 A worker said that he couldn't come to work because he had to take his dog to the vet. This might seem reasonable - apart from the fact that the man told his boss his dog died as a **previous** excuse for missing work. His dog became an excuse for not coming to work before.

5 If you've ever worked as a teacher, you'll know that children can be very creative when it comes to excuses for not doing their homework. Once again, it's popular to blame pets. According to a popular BBC survey, almost 10 percent of excuses involve pets eating the assignment. "The dog ate my homework" is a popular excuse - no one is sure if a student has ever really used it.

6 But it's not just workplaces and schools which attract liars**.** People who wanted to get welfare benefits[1] illegally have also tried to **cheat** the authorities. A husband whose wife was working while she was also getting unemployment benefits said that he didn't know she had a job because he was always in the garden during working hours.

7 In the UK, people need to buy a license to watch TV. And it's pets again that people rely on. One man who didn't pay for the license said, "My dog, which is a corgi, was related to the Queen's dog so I didn't think I needed a TV license". Actually, there is not a regulation like that for the relatives of the Queen’s dog.

[1] **welfare benefits:** payments that people receive from the state to help raise their standard of living

8 There are many more **ridiculous** excuses people have made for not doing the things they were supposed to do. But there isn't enough room on this page to fit them all. And besides, I can't carry on because the cat's eaten my keyboard.

B. Match the following words that are bold and underlined in the texts with their meanings.

1. sickie (n) _____	a. very silly or unreasonable
2. blame (v) _____	b. to think or say that somebody/something is responsible for something bad
3. previous (adj) _____	c. a day when you say that you are ill/sick and cannot go to work when it is not really true
4. cheat (v) _____	d. to trick somebody or make them believe something which is not true
5. ridiculous (adj) _____	e. happening or existing before the event or object that you are talking about

C. Decide if the following statements are True or False. Write T or F next to the sentences.

1. A man used the death of his dog twice as an excuse for not going to work. _____
2. It’s certain that a student used the excuse "The dog ate my homework" for not finishing her/his school work. _____
3. People tell lies not only in workplaces or schools but also in other institutions. _____
4. If your dog is related to the Queen's dog, you don't need a TV license in the UK. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

1. When do we feel the need to make excuses?

_____

2. In the UK, who do people accuse when they do not go to work without a reason?

_____

3. Kids can find really _____ excuses if they don’t do their assignments.

4. According to the paragraph 6, you aren’t allowed to receive _____ if you have a job.

GRAMMAR

A. Read the text from a spy novel. Put the requests and commands in bold into reported requests. The first one is given as an example.

Her phone rang. The voice was frightened. ‘I need to see you right away. It’s urgent.’

1) ‘Keep calm,’ she said coolly. 2) ‘Tell me what’s happened.’

‘Not on the phone.’ He sighed. 3) ‘Can you come to my place?’ He asked.

‘No, it isn’t possible. 4) Come to my flat,’ she said.

He thought for a moment. 5) ‘Give me the address,’ he said, and as she told him, he memorized it instantly.

6) ‘Don’t come later than nine,’ she said.

‘No,’ he said bluntly. ‘I will be there at ten. 7) Can you leave the door open?’ It would be best to arrive under cover of darkness.

1. **She said / told him to keep calm.**
2. She _____what had happened.
3. He _____place.
4. She _____flat.
5. He _____address.
6. She _____later than nine.
7. He _____open.

B. These are the exact words Frank said to you yesterday about his wedding. Read them and tell your friend what Frank told you.

"I've just got engaged! We're getting married next year. We're going to Paris for our honeymoon. It may be very expensive. Luckily, my friend is a photographer so he'll take the photos for us. We'll have the reception in my parents' back garden. My mum is baking the cake for us and my sister's band is playing free for us. Some of our friends can't come to our wedding. I hope you'll come to the wedding."

He said he (1) _____ engaged. He told me that they (2) _____ married next year. He told me they (3) _____ to Paris for their honeymoon. He said that it (4) _____ very expensive. He said that his friend (5)_____ a photographer and he (6) _____ the photos for them. He said that they (7) _____ the reception in his parents' garden. He told me that his mum (8) _____ a cake for them. He said his sister's band (9)_____ free for them. He said he (10) _____ I'd come to the wedding.

C. Read the following interview with the writer Carmen Day, who wrote *One Short Hot Summer* and complete the report of the interview with the correct reported verb forms.

Interviewer: Carmen, why have you written another romantic novel?

Carmen Day: Because I find romantic fiction easy to write, but my next novel won't be a romance. I'm hoping to write something different, perhaps a detective story.

Interviewer: In *One Short Hot Summer*, who is the character of Bradley based on?

Carmen Day: Ah, well he is based on my first husband, Clive Maingay the actor. Clive made me very unhappy, very unhappy indeed.

Interviewer: You say 'your first husband' — have you then remarried?

Carmen Day: Yes, indeed. I am married now. I've been married for nearly ten years to Tony Marsh, you know, the politician.

Interviewer: Yes, I know him. Are you happy now?

Carmen Day: Oh, yes. I can honestly say that I've found happiness again. Tony and I are very happy indeed.

Interviewer: Carmen, how many novels have you written so far?

Carmen Day: Well, I've written five novels, and three stories for children.

Interviewer: And when do you think you will stop writing?

Carmen Day: Never. I'll never stop. I'll continue to write even when I become an old lady.

Interview Report

In an interview, Carmen said she 1) _____ another romantic novel because she 2) _____ romantic fiction easy to write, but that her next novel 3) _____ something different, possibly a detective story.

Carmen said that the character of Bradley 4) _____ based on her first husband, Clive Maingay, the actor, who 5) _____ her very unhappy. But she added that she 6) _____ now married to Tony Marsh, the politician. She said that they 7) _____ married for nearly ten years and that they 8)_____ very happy together.

She told me that she 9) _____ five novels and three stories for children. She said she 10) _____ never stop writing, not even when she 11) _____ an old lady.

D. Read the following requests and statements and change them into reported speech. Use the verbs '*say, tell* and *ask*' while reporting.

1. "He works in a bank."
She _____
2. "I visited my parents at the weekend."
He _____
3. "Please help me carry this."
She _____
4. "I didn't go to the party."
She _____
5. "I can do the washing-up later."
He _____
6. "I may help you tomorrow."
She _____
7. "Could you bring the book?"
She _____
8. "I don't like chocolate."
He _____
9. "I won't see you tomorrow."
She _____
10. "She's living in Paris for a few months."
He _____
11. "She hasn't eaten sushi before."
She _____
12. "Don't worry, Tony. Alex is only a friend."
She _____

VOCABULARY

Read the following apology emails. Use the words/phrases given in the boxes to fill in the blanks. DO NOT change their forms. There are more words than you need.

tell the truth	**intentions**	**make a complaint**	**accept my apology**
pick you up	**make it**	**make a suggestion**	**give an explanation**
made a request	**privacy**	**refuse my invitation**	

Hi Darren,

Sorry I wasn't able to get to your wedding last Friday. I couldn't 1) _____ because something unexpected happened. You know that I never have any bad 2) _____ to hurt your feelings. I am really sorry. If you give me a chance, I want to 3) _____ for not coming to your party. I was really looking forward to it and I was all ready to leave the house when my aunt from Ireland arrived at the house for a surprise visit!! She was only in town for the one evening before she went to my brother's house so I had to stay with her.

I called you twice but your line was busy both times when I telephoned. Then I was out with my aunt in town and I should 4) _____ that I didn't have the chance to ring again. I hope you understand and 5) _____. My evening was really boring...if that makes you feel any better.

I remember you 6) _____ before and wanted to get me to meet that girl, Yvonne, who you work with. Oh well, let me 7) _____. We can meet for dinner tomorrow evening. Please don't 8) _____. You may be angry with me now but please give me another chance. We can also meet anytime you are available. I can also 9) _____ at your company if you don't want to drive.

See you soon,

Nicholas.

notice	**sympathize with me**	**due**
refuse my apology	**excuse**	**accept my offer**

Dear Margaret,

I am really sorry for the way I behaved to you at Jen's birthday party. I was in a really bad mood because of the project that I am doing at college. The project was 10) _____ last week. Also, I was feeling really bad because of the argument I had with my boyfriend before coming to the party. However, this is no 11) _____ for the things I said to you that day. I shouldn't have said all those things. I hope you will understand and 12)_____.

The reason I have decided to write this email is that I want you to know that your friendship means a lot to me and I do not want to lose you because of my stupid behavior. After whatever I said to you that day, I know it will be difficult for you to forgive me. But, please give me another chance and don't 13) _____. I promise this

will never happen again. You are a very close friend of mine. You were with me through thick and thin, and I don't want to lose you, ever.

Waiting for your reply.

Love,

Samantha.